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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

■

SOAP AND DETERGENT MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Title 40—Protection of the Environment

CHAPTER I—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUBCHAPTER N—EFFLUENT GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

PART 417—SOAP AND DETERGENT MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

On December 26, 1973, notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (38 FR 35250), that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) was proposing effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources within the soap manufacturing by batch kettle, the fatty acid manufacturing by fat splitting, the soap manufacturing by fatty acid neutralization, the glycerine concentration, the glycerine distillation, the manufacture of soap flakes and powders, the manufacture of bar soaps, the manufacture of liquid soaps, the oleum sulfonation and sulfation, the air-SO3 sulfation and sulfonation, the SO3 solvent and vacuum sulfonation, the sulfamic acid sulfation, the chlorosulfonic acid sulfation, the neutralization of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids, the manufacture of spray dried detergents, the manufacture of liquid detergents, the detergent manufacturing by dry blending, the manufacture of drum dried detergents and the manufacture of detergent bars and cakes subcategories of the soap and detergent manufacturing category of point sources.

The purpose of this notice is to establish final effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources in the soap and detergent manufacturing category of point sources, by amending 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, to add a new Part 417. This final rulemaking is promulgated pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306 (b) and (c) and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (the Act); 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and (c) and 1317(c); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500. Regulations regarding cooling water intake structures for all categories of point sources under section 316(b) of the Act will be promulgated in 40 CFR Part 402.

In addition, the EPA is simultaneously proposing a separate provision which appears in the proposed rules section of the FEDERAL REGISTER, stating the application of the limitations and standards set forth below to users of publicly owned treatment works which are subject to pretreatment standards under section 307(b) of the Act. The basis of that proposed regulation is set forth in the associated notice of proposed rulemaking.

The legal basis, methodology and factual conclusions which support promulgation of this regulation were set forth in substantial detail in the notice of public review procedures published August 6, 1973 (38 FR 21202) and in the notice of proposed rulemaking for the soap and detergent manufacturing category. In addition, the regulations as proposed were supported by two other documents: (1) The document entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Soap and Detergent Manufacturing Point Source Category" (December 1973) and (2) the document entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Soap and Detergent Manufacturing" (August 1973). Both of these documents were made available to the public and circulated to interested persons at approximately the time of publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking.

Interested persons were invited to participate in the rulemaking by submitting written comments within 30 days from the date of publication. Prior public participation in the form of solicited comments and responses from the States, Federal agencies, and other interested parties were described in the preamble to the proposed regulation. The EPA has considered carefully all of the comments received and a discussion of these comments with the Agency's response thereto follows.

(a) *Summary of comments.* The following responded to the request for written comments contained in the preamble to the proposed regulation: The Soap and Detergent Association; State of Michigan Department of Natural Resources; Texize Chemical Company; State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; State of Colorado Department of Health; and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Each of the comments received was carefully reviewed and analyzed. The following is a summary of the significant comments and the Agency's response to those comments.

(1) One commenter expressed concern over the interpretation of the pretreatment standards for new sources, suggesting that the language of these sections, as proposed, implied that BOD5, TSS and pH were incompatible pollutants and subject to the same effluent reduction requirements before introduction into publicly owned treatment works as imposed upon plants discharging directly to the navigable waters. This was not the intention of the Agency and the pertinent sections have been written to make clear that no pretreatment is required to remove compatible pollutants, as that term is defined in 40 CFR 128.121.

The same commenter asserted that all constituents of the industry's waste waters are capable of substantial reduction by standard biologoical treatment. Therefore, the proposed pretreatment standards for new sources (which would have required pretreatment of wastes discharged to municipal systems to remove surfactants to the levels specified for new sources and to remove oil and grease and COD to those levels in cases in which the municipal plant did not achieve substantial removal) were claimed to be unnecessary. According to the commenter, the only problems associated with the industry's wastes in municipal systems are potential obstruction of flow in sewers or interference with the proper operation of treatment works attributable to free or floating oils and greases. Thus, it was suggested that the proposed pretreatment standard be replaced by one prescribing a specific pretreatment method: A fat trap with design criteria equal or superior to a surface overflow rate of 2078 1/day/sq.m. (600 gal/day/sq.ft.) and a theoretical residence time of one hour.

While the suggested pretreatment would adequately control floating oils and greases, discharge of excessive amounts of such materials is already prohibited by 40 CFR 128.131 and inclusion of specific pretreatment steps intended to prevent such discharges in this regulation would be superfluous. Moreover, while surfactants and elements expressing themselves as COD in most subcategories are readily biodegradable, there is reason for concern about some components in wastes from production of industrial and institutional detergents. These materials, which will express themselves as COD are highly refractive and may adversely affect operation of treatment works through bacteriostatic or bacteriocidal effects or pass through such works without significant reduction. The suggested pretreatment technology for containing oils and greases would not appreciably remove such materials.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the pretreatment standards for new sources have been revised to eliminate the requirement for pretreatment (except as required by 40 CFR 128.131) in all subcategories other than spray dried detergents and dry blending detergents manufacture in which a COD restriction is specified.

(2) Another comment was made about single number maximum daily and 30-day average loads, believing that they may not adequately reflect influence of size of plant, raw materials, facility design, rainfall and other factors. Two alternatives were suggested, limitations covering a range of values to accommodate fundamental differences and qualification in the introductory statements to the sections that less severe restrictions be applied provided a sound basis is established by the discharger.

The available data, including that submitted by the industry, do not indicate significant differences attributable to age and size of plant rainfall and other factors that would justify further subcategorization of the industry or establishment of ranges of limitations; and the limitations promulgated represent performance attained by the better operations in each subcategory. The case-by-case flexibility suggested as one alternative has been accomplished by modification of the sections establishing the effluent reductions required by best practicable control technology currently available.

(3) Two commenters questioned the ability of small liquid detergent manufacturers to meet the proposed guidelines on the basis of inability to attain the raw waste loadings on which the guidelines were projected.

Upon careful review of all available information, EPA has concurred with this position. The problem is not, however, a pure function of size, but is cor-

related with size, product mix, and employment of automated fill lines. The guidelines have been modified to accommodate the small liquid detergent manufacturer producing a wide variety of products in a limited number of production lines by establishing an allowance for fast turnarounds.

(4) One commenter considers a number of the waste water limitations to be unduly severe, especially those associated with operations employing barometric condensers. This position is based on questions of feasibility and cost of technology, significance of waste reduction obtained, non-water quality environmental impacts, energy requirements, and apparent mandating of particular hardware.

Review of these various aspects indicates that the proposed limitations, especially those for best practicable control, can be attained by reasonable technology that will not impose undue non-water quality impacts. Drastic reduction of the waste loads contriuted by once-through barometric condenser waters can be attained by a number of identifiable technologies. These include recycle with limited blowdown, improved separation/skimming employing chemically assisted air-floatation, atmospheric flash evaporators, liquid film trapping of entrainment, and surface condensers. Use of one or more of these technologies and the resulting waste reduction are well documented in each subcategory employing barometric condensers.

The costs associated with technology that are projected in the comments are much higher than those determined by the bulk of the effluent guidelines studies, frequently by a factor of four to six times. Additionally, many of the identified control technologies associated with this industry have resulted in recovery of capital investment through value of reclaimed materials, reduced waste treatment costs, or a combination of the two. In some cases the period for capital recovery has been as short as two years.

The waste reduction obtained is not insignificant. While the concentrations are relative low for many barometric condenser waters, the volumes are generally large and the resulting waste load may represent hundreds of pounds of pollutants.

(5) Applicability of limitations based on continuous counter-current soap processing plants to new sources in soap manufacture by kettle boiling have been questioned.

While no new batch kettle facilities have been constructed for many years, it is agreed that limitations based on continuous counter-current soap plants are not appropriate for kettle boiling operations. New source performance standards have been modified to reflect the effluent reduction achievable by means of demonstrated control technology applied to wastes from batch kettle operations.

(6) A commenter directed attention to the essential single process nature of continuous oleum sulfonation or sulfation and neutralization and to the potential problems associated with wet scrubbers.

Oleum sulfonation and sulfation and the neutralization of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids have been placed in separate subcategories to accommodate neutralization associated with batch operations and other methods of sulfonation and sulfation. The potential problems associated with wet scrubbers have been considered in technology covered in the support document.

(7) Attention was directed to potential difficulties associated with monitoring of production-based mass emission rates and the suggestion made that effluent limitations be set in terms of effluent concentrations, such as 25 mg/l for BOD5.

While it is true that concentrations alone is much easier to monitor than mass emission rates, concentration is highly dependent on the degree of dilution afforded in the discharge and without concurrent limitations applicable to flow will not control the pollutant loads. Similarly, mass emission limitations that are not related to some operational unit, such as raw materials input or finished products, will not accomplish the requirements associated with elimination of pollutants to a specified degree.

(b) *Revision of the proposed regulation prior to promulgation.* (1) The regulations applicable to the Manufacture of Liquid Detergents Subcategory, Subpart P, have been revised to include an additional allowance for fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines.

(2) The regulations for Standards of Performance for New Sources in the Soap Manufacture by Kettle Boiling, Subpart A—§ 417.15, have been revised to reflect the degree of waste control equivalent to identifiable technology appropriate for new sources.

(3) The language of the proposed pretreatment requirements for new sources has been modified to resolve an inconsistency between pretreatment and the standard of performance for new sources. The pollutants COD and oil and grease are included in the standards of performance; the standards for each are substantially based upon effluent levels attained coincident with efficient biological treatment. As proposed, new source pretreatment would have necessitated unnecessary and extremely costly duplication of treatment plants in that the soap and detergents plants would have to fully treat raw wastes to remove COD and oil and grease, while the same levels may be expected by publicly owned treatment works. Consequently, the pretreatment requirements for new sources have been revised for all but four subcategories so that process waste waters may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works without pretreatment. For four subcategories (Subpart O—Manufacture of Spray Dried Detergents, § 417.155; Subpart P—Manufacture of Liquid Detergents, § 417.165; Subpart Q—Detergent Manufacturing by Dry Blending, § 417.175; and Subpart R—Manufacture of Drum Dried Detergents, § 417.185) pretreatment requirements have also been revised as above except that for final products characterized by COD to BOD5 ratios of greater than 4.0 to 1.0, pretreatment (normally good housekeeping) would be required to limit COD inputs to publicly owned treatment works. In all subcategories, discharges must comply with the applicable provisions of Part 128 of this chapter.

(4) Section 304(b)(3)(B) of the Act provides for "guidelines" to implement the uniform national standards of section 301(b)(1)(A). Thus Congress recognized that some flexibility was necessary in order to take into account the complexity of the industrial world with respect to the practicability of pollution control technology. In conformity with the Congressional intent and in recognition of the possible failure of these regulations to account for all factors bearing on the practicability of control technology, it was concluded that some provision was needed to authorize flexibility in the strict application of the limitations contained in the regulation where required by special circumstances applicable to individual dischargers. Accordingly, a provision allowing flexibility in the application of the limitations representing best practicable control technology currently available has been added to each subpart, to account for special circumstances that may not have been adequately accounted for when these regulations were developed.

(5) Subsequent review has indicated that the daily maximum values should be changed. For all subcategories, the daily maximum limitations have been set at a level three times that of the corresponding thirty day averages. This change was required to account for the normal variability currently expected in a well-operated biological treatment system in this industry.

(c) *Economic impact.* A study conducted by EPA has concluded that the proposed effluent limitations will not seriously threaten the economic viability of the soap and detergent industry. In fact, there are no expected effects on production, employment, community stability, balance of trade or industry growth resulting from the proposed effluent limitations. Depending on the size of plant and subcategories present, increased costs of production ranging from about 0.6 to 11.0 percent are expected for point source plants. Factors which tend to negate impact of effluent limitations include:

(1) The soap and detergent industry serves an inelastic market with an annual growth of about 5 percent in which increased costs of production can be passed on to the consumer if excessive for internal absorption.

(2) Less than 5 percent of the industry will be affected by imposition of effluent limitations on point sources.

(3) Disadvantages to point sources resulting from imposition of effluent limitations will largely be offset by increased costs for discharge to municipal systems by other plants.

(4) Small producers generally serve a custom account market that is not

serviced by large producers. This tends to negate the cost per unit of production penalty attributable to economics of size.

(5) The tendency for the public to purchase by brand name, not by price alone, tends to minimize shifts in sales that might result from variations attributable to pollution control costs.

(d) *Cost-benefit analysis.* The detrimental effects of the constituents of waste waters now discharged by point sources within the soap and detergent manufacturing point source category are discussed in section VI of the report entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines Soap and Detergent Manufacturing Point Source Category." It is not feasible to quantify in economic terms, particularly on a national basis, the costs resulting from the discharge of these pollutants to our Nation's waterways. Nevertheless, as indicated in section VI, the pollutants discharged have substantial and damaging impacts on the quality of water and therefore on its capacity to support healthy populations of wildlife, fish and other aquatic wildlife and on its suitability for industrial, recreational and drinking water supply uses.

The total cost of implementing the effluent limitations guidelines includes the direct capital and operating costs of the pollution control technology employed to achieve compliance and the indirect economic and environmental costs identified in section VIII and in the supplementary report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines Soap and Detergent Manufacturing Industry" (August 1973). Implementing the effluent limitations guidelines will substantially reduce the environmental harm which would otherwise be attributable to the continued discharge of polluted waste waters from existing and newly constructed plants in the soap and detergent industry. The Agency believes that the benefits of thus reducing the pollutants discharged justify the associated costs which, though substantial in absolute terms, represent a relatively small percentage of the total capital investment in the industry.

(e) *Solid waste control.* Solid waste control must be considered. The waterborne wastes from the soap and detergent industry may contain a considerable volume of metals in various forms as a part of the suspended solids pollutant. Best practicable control technology and best available control technology as they are known today, require disposal of the pollutants removed from waste waters in this industry in the form of solid wastes and liquid concentrates. In some cases these are nonhazardous substances requiring only minimal custodial care. However, some constituents may be hazardous and may require special consideration. In order to ensure long term protection of the environment from these hazardous or harmful constituents, special consideration of disposal sites must be made. All landfill sites where such hazardous wastes are disposed should be selected so as to prevent horizontal and vertical migration of these contaminants to ground or surface waters. In cases where geologic conditions may not reasonably ensure this, adequate precautions (e.g., impervious liners) should be taken to ensure long term protection to the environment from hazardous materials. Where appropriate the location of solid hazardous materials disposal sites should be permanently recorded in the appropriate office of the legal jurisdiction in which the site is located.

(f) *Publication of information on processes, procedures, or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants.* In conformance with the requirements of section 304(c) of the Act, a manual entitled, "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Soap and Detergent Manufacturing Point Source Category," is being published and will be available for purchase from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for a nominal fee.

(g) *Final rulemaking.* In consideration of the foregoing, 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N is hereby amended by adding a new Part 417, Soap and Detergent Manufacturing Point Source Category, to read as set forth below. This final regulation is promulgated as set forth below and shall be effective June 11, 1974.

Dated: April 2, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

Subpart A—Soap Manufacturing by Batch Kettle Subcategory

Sec.

417.10 Applicability; description of the soap manufacturing by batch kettle subcategory.
417.11 Specialized definitions.
417.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.14 [Reserved.]
417.15 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart B—Fatty Acid Manufacturing by Fat Splitting Subcategory

417.20 Applicability; description of the fatty acid manufacturing by fat splitting subcategory.
417.21 Specialized definitions.
417.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.24 [Reserved.]
417.25 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart C—Soap Manufacturing by Fatty Acid Neutralization Subcategory

417.30 Applicability; description of the soap manufacturing by fatty acid neutralization subcategory.
417.31 Specialized definitions.
417.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.34 [Reserved]
417.35 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart D—Glycerine Concentration Subcategory

417.40 Applicability; description of the glycerine concentration subcategory.
417.41 Specialized definitions.
417.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.44 [Reserved]
417.45 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart E—Glycerine Distillation Subcategory

417.50 Applicability; description of the glycerine distillation subcategory.
417.51 Specialized definitions.
417.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.54 [Reserved]
417.55 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart F—Manufacture of Soap Flakes and Powders Subcategory

417.60 Applicability; description of the manufacture of soap flakes and powders subcategory.
417.61 Specialized definitions.
417.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

Sec.
417.64 [Reserved]
417.65 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart G—Manufacture of Bar Soaps Subcategory

417.70 Applicability; description of the manufacture of bar soaps subcategory.
417.71 Specialized definitions.
417.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.74 [Reserved]
417.75 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart H—Manufacture of Liquid Soaps Subcategory

417.80 Applicability; description of the manufacture of liquid soaps subcategory.
417.81 Specialized definitions.
417.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.84 [Reserved]
417.85 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart I—Oleum Sulfonation and Sulfation Subcategory

417.90 Applicability; description of the oleum sulfonation and sulfation subcategory.
417.91 Specialized definitions.
417.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.94 [Reserved]
417.95 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart J—Air—SO3 Sulfation and Sulfonation Subcategory

417.100 Applicability; description of the air—SO3 sulfation and sulfonation subcategory.
417.101 Specialized definitions.
417.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.104 [Reserved]
417.105 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart K—SO3 Solvent and Vacuum Sulfonation Subcategory

417.110 Applicability; description of the SO3 solvent and vacuum sulfonation subcategory.
417.111 Specialized definitions.
417.112 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology curently available.
417.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.114 [Reserved]
417.115 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart L—Sulfamic Acid Sulfation Subcategory

417.120 Applicability; description of the sulfamic acid sulfation subcategory.
417.121 Specialized definitions.
417.122 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.124 [Reserved]
417.125 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart M—Chlorosulfonic Acid Sulfation Subcategory

417.130 Applicability; description of the chlorosulfonic acid sulfation subcategory.
417.131 Specialized definitions.
417.132 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.134 [Reserved]
417.135 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart N—Neutralization of Sulfuric Acid Esters and Sulfonic Acids Subcategory

417.140 Applicability; description of the neutralization of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids subcategory.
417.141 Specialized definitions.
417.142 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.144 [Reserved]
417.145 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart O—Manufacture of Spray Dried Detergents Subcategory

417.150 Applicability; description of the manufacture of spray dried detergents subcategory.
417.151 Specialized definitions.
417.152 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.154 [Reserved.]
417.155 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart P—Manufacture of Liquid Detergents Subcategory

417.160 Applicability; description of the manufacture of liquid detergents subcategory.
417.161 Specialized definitions.
417.162 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.163 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.164 [Reserved.]
417.165 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart Q—Manufacturing of Detergents by Dry Blending Subcategory

417.170 Applicability; description of the manufacturing of detergents by dry blending subcategory.
417.171 Specialized definitions.
417.172 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.173 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.174 [Reserved]
417.175 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart R—Manufacture of Drum Dried Detergents Subcategory

Sec.
417.180 Applicability; description of the manufacture of drum dried detergents subcategory.
417.181 Specialized definitions.
417.182 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.183 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.184 [Reserved]
417.185 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart S—Manufacture of Detergent Bars and Cakes Subcategory

417.190 Applicability; description of the manufacture of detergent bars and cakes subcategory.
417.191 Specialized definitions.
417.192 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
417.193 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
417.194 [Reserved]
417.195 Standards of performance for new sources.
417.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 301, 304(b) and (c), 306(b) and (c), and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, (the Act); 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314(b) and (c), 1316(b) and (c) and 1317(c), 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92-500.

Subpart A—Soap Manufacturing by Batch Kettle Subcategory

§ 417.10 Applicability; description of the soap manufacturing by batch kettle subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations in which neat soap is produced through saponification of animal and vegetable fats and oils by boiling in kettles.

§ 417.11 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "neat soap" shall mean the solution of completely saponified and purified soap containing about 20–30 percent water which is ready for final formulation into a finished product.

§ 417.12 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.80	0.60
COD	4.50	1.50
TSS	1.20	.40
Oil and grease	.30	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.80	0.60
COD	4.50	1.50
TSS	1.20	.40
Oil and grease	.30	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.13 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.10	1.05
TSS	.80	.40
Oil and grease	.10	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.10	1.05
TSS	.80	.40
Oil and grease	.10	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.14 [Reserved]

§ 417.15 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.10	1.05
TSS	.80	.40
Oil and grease	.10	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.10	1.05
TSS	.40	.40
Oil and grease	.10	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.16 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the soap manufacturing by batch kettle subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart B—Fatty Acid Manufacturing by Fat Splitting Subcategory

§ 417.20 Applicability; description of the fatty acid manufacturing by fat splitting subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the splitting of fats to fatty acids by hydrolysis and the subsequent processing of the fatty acids (e.g., refining and hydrogenation) to produce a suitable feed material for manufacture of soap by fatty acid neutralization.

§ 417.21 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

§ 417.22 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can effect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	3.60	1.20
COD	9.90	3.30
TSS	6.60	2.20
Oil and grease	.90	.30
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	3.60	1.20
COD	9.90	3.30
TSS	6.60	2.20
Oil and grease	.90	.30
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the hydrogenation of fatty acids, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.45	0.15
COD	.75	.25
TSS	.30	.10
Oil and grease	.30	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.45	0.15
COD	.75	.25
TSS	.30	.10
Oil and grease	.30	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.23 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.50	0.25
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.30	.15
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.50	0.25
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.30	.15
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the hydrogenation of fatty acids, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	.50	.25
TSS	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.20	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	.50	.25
TSS	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.20	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.24 [Reserved]

§ 417.25 Standards of performance for new sources.

(a) The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.50	0.25
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.30	.15
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.50	0.25
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.30	.15
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section and attributable to the hydrogenation of fatty acids, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart in addition to the discharge allowed by paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	.50	.25
TSS	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.20	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	.50	.25
TSS	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.20	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.26 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the fatty acid manufacturing by fat splitting subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart C—Soap Manufacturing by Fatty Acid Neutralization Subcategory

§ 417.30 Applicability; description of the soap manufacturing by fatty acid neutralization subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacturing of neat soap by neutralizing refined fatty acids with an alkaline material in approximately stoichiometric amounts in batch or continuous operations.

§ 417.31 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "neat soap" shall mean the solution of completely saponified and purified soap containing about 20–30 percent water which is ready for final formulation into a finished product.

§ 417.32 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the state shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.06	.02
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.02
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.06	.02
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.33 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.34 [Reserved]

§ 417.35 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.36 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the fatty acid neutralization subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a

new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart D—Glycerine Concentration Subcategory

§ 417.40 Applicability; description of the glycerine concentration subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the concentration of sweet water from saponification or fat splitting to approximately 60 to 80 percent crude glycerine content.

§ 417.41 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "sweet water" shall mean the solution of 8–10 percent crude glycerine and 90–22 percent water that is a by-product of saponification or fat splitting.

§ 417.42 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Adiministrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the limitations established herein, to the exeffluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limiations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	4.50	1.50
COD	13.50	4.50
TSS	.60	.20
Oil and grease	.30	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	4.50	1.50
COD	13.50	4.50
TSS	.60	.20
Oil and grease	.30	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.43 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.40	1.20
TSS	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.08	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.40	1.20
TSS	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.08	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.44 [Reserved]

§ 417.45 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.40	1.20
TSS	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.08	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.80	0.40
COD	2.40	1.20
TSS	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.08	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.46 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the glycerine concentration subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart E—Glycerine Distillation Subcategory

§ 417.50 Applicability; description of the glycerine distillation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the production of finished glycerine of various grades (e.g., USP) through concentration from crude glycerine by means of distillation.

§ 417.51 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

§ 417.52 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been

available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.50	0.50
COD	4.50	1.50
TSS	.60	.20
Oil and grease	.30	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.50	0.50
COD	4.50	1.50
TSS	.60	.20
Oil and grease	.30	.10
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.53 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	.08	.04
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	.08	.04
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.54 [Reserved]

§ 417.55 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	.08	.04
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	1.80	.90
TSS	.08	.04
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.56 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the glycerine distillation subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart F—Manufacture of Soap Flakes and Powders Subcategory

§ 417.60 Applicability; description of the manufacture of soap flakes and powders subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from all operations associated with the manufacture of soap flakes and powders, commencing with the drying of the neat soap to and including packaging of the finished flakes and powders.

§ 417.61 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "neat soap" shall mean the solution of completely saponified and purified soap containing about 20–30 percent water which is ready for final formulation into a finished product.

§ 417.62 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pol-

lutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.03	.01
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.03	.01
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.63 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.64 [Reserved]

§ 417.65 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.66 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the manufacture of soap flakes and powders subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart G—Manufacture of Bar Soaps Subcategory

§ 417.70 Applicability; description of the manufacture of bar soaps subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from all operations associated with conversion of neat soap to finished bar soaps, including drying, milling, plodding, stamping and packaging.

§ 417.71 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "neat soap" shall mean the solution of completely saponified and purified soap containing about 20–30 percent water which is ready for final formulation into a finished product.

§ 417.72 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.02	0.34
COD	2.55	.85
TSS	1.74	.58
Oil and grease	.12	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	1.02	0.34
COD	2.55	.85
TSS	1.74	.58
Oil and grease	.12	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.73 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.40	0.20
COD	1.20	.60
TSS	.68	.34
Oil and grease	.06	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.40	0.20
COD	1.20	.60
TSS	.68	.34
Oil and grease	.06	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.74 [Reserved]

§ 417.75 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.40	0.20
COD	1.20	.60
TSS	.68	.34
Oil and grease	.06	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.40	0.20
COD	1.20	.60
TSS	.68	.34
Oil and grease	.06	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.76 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the manufacture of bar soaps subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart H—Manufacture of Liquid Soaps Subcategory

§ 417.80 Applicability; description of the manufacture of liquid soaps subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the blending of ingredients employed in the manufacture of liquid soaps and the packaging of the finished products.

§ 417.81 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

§ 417.82 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.08	.01
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.03	.01
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.83 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.84 [Reserved]

§ 417.85 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product).	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the manufacture of liquid soaps subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for a § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart I—Oleum Sulfonation and Sulfation Subcategory

§ 417.90 Applicability; description of the oleum sulfonation and sulfation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of sulfonic acid and sulfuric acid esters by means of sulfonation and sulfation of raw materials, including but not limited to petroleum derived alkyls, employing oleum in either continuous or batch processes.

§ 417.91 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

§ 417.92 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.09	0.02
COD	.40	.09
TSS	.15	.03
Surfactants	.15	.03
Oil and grease	.25	.07
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.09	0.02
COD	.40	.09
TSS	.15	.03
Surfactants	.15	.03
Oil and grease	.25	.07
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.93 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.07	0.02
COD	.27	.09
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.09	.03
Oil and grease	.21	.07
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.07	0.02
COD	.27	.09
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.09	.03
Oil and grease	.21	.07
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.94 [Reserved]

§ 417.95 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.09	.03
TSS	.06	.02
Surfactants	.03	.01
Oil and grease	.12	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.09	.03
TSS	.06	.02
Surfactants	.03	.01
Oil and grease	.12	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.96 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the oleum sulfonation and sulfation subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth

in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart J—Air—SO3 Sulfation and Sulfonation Subcategory

§ 417.100 Applicability; description of the air—SO3 sulfation and sulfonation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of sulfonic acids and sulfuric acid esters by means of sulfation and sulfonation employing air and sulfur trioxide (SO_3), in either continuous or batch processes.

§ 417.101 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall means the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

§ 417.102 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD_5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.90	.30
Oil and grease	.15	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD_5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.90	.30
Oil and grease	.15	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.103 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD_5	0.30	0.19
COD	1.10	.55
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.36	.18
Oil and grease	.08	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD_5	0.30	0.19
COD	1.10	.55
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.36	.18
Oil and grease	.08	.04
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.104 [Reserved]

§ 417.105 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD_5	0.18	0.09
COD	.80	.40
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.18	.09
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD_5	0.18	0.09
COD	.80	.40
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.18	.09
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.106 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the soap manufacturing by batch kettle subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart K—SO3 Solvent and Vacuum Sulfonation Subcategory

§ 417.110 Applicability; description of the SO3 solvent and vacuum sulfonation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations in which undiluted SO_3 and organic reactant are fed through a mixing nozzle into a vacuum reactor where the sulfonation of the organic reactant takes place.

§ 417.111 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical

Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

§ 417.112 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	3.05	1.35
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.90	.30
Oil and grease	.10	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	3.05	1.35
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.90	.30
Oil and grease	.10	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.113 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	.90	.45
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	.90	.45
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.114 [Reserved]

§ 417.115 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	.90	.45
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	.90	.45
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.116 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the SO3 solvent and vacuum sulfonation subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart L—Sulfamic Acid Sulfation Subcategory

§ 417.120 Applicability; description of the sulfamic acid sulfation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from operations in which sulfamic acid is employed as the sulfating agent.

§ 417.121 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Ana-

lytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

§ 417.122 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.90	.30
Oil and grease	.15	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.90	.30
Oil and grease	.15	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.123 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	.90	.45
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	.90	.45
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.124 [Reserved]

§ 417.125 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	.90	.45
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.20	0.10
COD	.90	.45
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.126 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the sulfamic acid sulfation subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart M—Chlorosulfonic Acid Sulfation Subcategory

§ 417.130 Applicability; description of the chlorosulfonic acid sulfation subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from sulfation of alcohols, alkylphenols and alcohol ethoxylates utilizing chlorosulfonic acid as the sulfating agent.

§ 417.131 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall means those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971,

Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laoratory, page 131.

§ 417.132 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorrization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.90	.30
Oil and grease	.15	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.90	0.30
COD	4.05	1.35
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.90	.30
Oil and grease	.15	.05
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.133 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	1.50	.75
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.30	.15
Oil and grease	.06	.03
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	1.50	.75
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.30	.15
Oil and grease	.06	.03
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.134 [Reserved]

§ 417.135 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	1.50	.75
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.30	.15
Oil and grease	.06	.03
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.30	0.15
COD	1.50	.75
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.30	.15
Oil and grease	.06	.03
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.136 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the chlorosulfonic acid sulfation subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart N—Neutralization of Sulfuric Acid Esters and Sulfonic Acids Subcategory

§ 417.140 Applicability; description of the neutralization of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the continuous or batch neutralization of sulfated and sulfonated alkylbenzenes, alcohols and other materials to convert them to neutral salts.

§ 417.141 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhyrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical

Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

§ 417.142 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.06	.02
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.09	.03
Surfactants	.06	.02
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.143 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.06	.03
Surfactants	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.06	.03
Surfactants	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.144 [Reserved]

§ 417.145 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.08	.04
TSS	.06	.03
Surfactants	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.08	.04
TSS	.06	.03
Surfactants	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.146 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the neutralization of sulfuric acid and esters and sulfonic acids subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart O—Manufacture of Spray Dried Detergents Subcategory

§ 417.150 Applicability; description of the manufacture of spray dried detergents subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from all operations associated with the manufacture of spray dried detergents, including but not limited to assembly and storage of raw materials, crutching, spray drying, blending (including tumble spraying of additives) and packaging.

§ 417.151 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active sub-

stances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

(d) The term "normal operation" of a spray tower shall mean operation utilizing formulations that present limited air quality problems from stack gases and associated need for extensive wet scrubbing, and without more than 6 turnarounds in a 30 consecutive day period, thus permitting essentially complete recycle of waste water.

(e) The term "air quality restricted operation" of a spray tower shall mean an operation utilizing formulations (e.g., those with high non-ionic content) which require a very high rate of wet scrubbing to maintain desirable quality of stack gases, and thus generate much greater quantities of waste water than can be recycled to process.

(f) The term "fast turnaround operation" of a spray drying tower shall mean operation involving more than 6 changes of formulation in a 30 consecutive day period that are of such degree and type (e.g., high phosphate to no phosphate) as to require cleaning of the tower to maintain minimal product quality.

§ 417.152 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) For normal operation of spray drying towers as defined above, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.03	.01
Surfactants	.06	.02
Oil and grease	.015	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.03	.01
Surfactants	.06	.02
Oil and grease	.015	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For air quality restricted operation of a spray drying tower, but only when a high rate of wet scrubbing is in operation which produces more waste water than can be recycled to process, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.24	0.08
COD	1.05	.35
TSS	.30	.10
Surfactants	.45	.15
Oil and grease	.09	.03
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.24	0.08
COD	1.05	.35
TSS	.30	.10
Surfactants	.45	.15
Oil and grease	.09	.03
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(c) For fast turnaround operation of a spray tower, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds six in any particular thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of six and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.09
TSS	.02
Surfactants	.03
Oil and grease	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.09
TSS	.02
Surfactants	.03
Oil and grease	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.153 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) For normal operation of spray drying towers as defined above, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.08	.04
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.08	.04
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For air quality restricted operation of a spray drying tower, but only when a high rate of wet scrubbing is in operation which produces more waste water than can be recycled to process, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.12	0.06
COD	.50	.25
TSS	.14	.07
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.12	0.06
COD	.50	.25
TSS	.14	.07
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(c) For fast turnaround operation of a spray tower, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds six in any particular thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of six and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.07
TSS	.02
Surfactants	.02
Oil and grease	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.07
TSS	.02
Surfactants	.02
Oil and grease	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.154 [Reserved]

§ 417.155 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) For normal operation of spray drying towers as defined above, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.08	.04
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.08	.04
TSS	.04	.02
Surfactants	.04	.02
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For air quality restricted operation of a spray drying tower, but only when a high rate of wet scrubbing is in operation which produces more waste water than can be recycled to process, the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product	
BOD5	0.12	0.06
COD	.50	.25
TSS	.14	.07
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product	
BOD5	0.12	0.06
COD	.50	.25
TSS	.14	.07
Surfactants	.20	.10
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(c) For fast turnaround operation of a spray tower, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds six in any particular thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of six and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.07
TSS	.02
Surfactants	.02
Oil and grease	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.07
TSS	.02
Surfactants	.02
Oil and grease	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.156 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the manufacture of spray dried detergents subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

For those operations in which more than 25 percent of the annual production is represented by final products having a COD to BOD5 ratio of 4.0 to 1.0 or greater, the COD shall be limited to 1.0 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by COD to BOD5 ratio of 4.0 to 1.0 or greater and 8.0 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by COD to BOD5 ratio of less than 4.0 to 1.0. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 128.131, other pollutants in the process waste waters from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart P—Manufacture of Liquid Detergents Subcategory

§ 417.160 Applicability; description of the manufacture of liquid detergents subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from all operations associated with the manufacture of liquid detergents, commencing with the blending of ingredients, to and including bottling or packaging finished products.

§ 417.161 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and

methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

(d) The term "normal liquid detergent operations" shall mean all such operations except those defined as fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines.

(e) The term "fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines" shall mean an operation involving more than 8 changes of formulation in a 30 consecutive day period that are of such degree and type as to require thorough purging and washing of the fill line to maintain minimal product quality.

§ 417.162 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

(a) For normal liquid detergent operations the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.20
COD	1.80	.60
TSS	.015	.005
Surfactants	.39	.13
Oil and grease	.015	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.20
COD	.90	.60
TSS	.015	.005
Surfactants	.39	.13
Oil and grease	.015	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines, the following values pertain: the maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds eight in any thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of eight and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.05
COD	.15
TSS	.002
Surfactants	.04
Oil and grease	.002
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.05
COD	.15
TSS	.002
Surfactants	.04
Oil and grease	.002
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.163 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

(a) For normal liquid detergent operations the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.10	0.05
COD	.44	.22
TSS	.01	.005
Surfactants	.10	.05
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.10	0.05
COD	.44	.22
TSS	.01	.005
Surfactants	.10	.05
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds eight in any thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of eight and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) of this section.

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.07
TSS	.002
Surfactants	.02
Oil and grease	.002
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.07
TSS	.002
Surfactants	.02
Oil and grease	.002
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.164 [Reserved]

§ 417.165 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

(a) For normal liquid detergent operations the following values pertain:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.10	0.05
COD	.44	.22
TSS	.01	.005
Surfactants	.10	.05
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.10	0.05
COD	.44	.22
TSS	.01	.005
Surfactants	.10	.05
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

(b) For fast turnaround operation of automated fill lines, the following values pertain: The maximum for any one day when the number of turnarounds exceeds eight in any thirty consecutive day period shall be the sum of the appropriate value below and that from paragraph (a) of this section; and the average of daily values for thirty consecutive days shall be the value shown below multiplied by the number of turnarounds in excess of eight and prorated to thirty days plus the appropriate value from paragraph (a) of this section:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.07
TSS	.002
Surfactants	.02
Oil and grease	.002
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)
BOD5	0.02
COD	.07
TSS	.002
Surfactants	.02
Oil and grease	.002
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

§ 417.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the manufacture of liquid detergent subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this Section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

For those operations in which more than 25 percent of the annual production is represented by final products having a COD to BOD5 ratio of 4.0 to 1.0 or greater, the COD shall be limited to 0.40 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by COD to BOD5 ratio of 4.0 to 1.0 or greater and 4.0 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by COD to BOD5 ratio of less than 4.0 to 1.0. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 128.131, other pollutants in the process waste waters from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart Q—Manufacture of Detergents by Dry Blending Subcategory

§ 417.170 Applicability; description of the manufacture of detergents by dry blending subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations associated with the manufacture of detergents by means of the blending of dry ingredients, including, but not limited to, blending and subsequent packaging.

§ 417.171 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

§ 417.172 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.21	.07
TSS	.03	.01
Surfactants	.03	.01
Oil and grease	.015	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.21	.07
TSS	.03	.01
Surfactants	.03	.01
Oil and grease	.015	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.173 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.14	.07
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.14	.07
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.174 [Reserved]

§ 417.175 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.14	.07
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.14	.07
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.01	.005
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the detergents by dry blending subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this Section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

For those operations in which more than 25 percent of the annual production is represented by final products having a COD to BOD5 ratio of 4.0 to 1.0 or greater, the COD shall be limited to 0.20 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by COD to BOD5 ratio of 4.0 to 1.0 or greater and 0.50 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by COD to BOD5 ratio of 4.0 to 1.0. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 128.131, other pollutants in the process waste waters from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart R—Manufacture of Drum Dried Detergents Subcategory

§ 417.180 Applicability; description of the manufacture of drum dried detergents subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the operations associated with the manufacture of detergents by drum drying, including, but not limited to, drying of formulations on heated drums or rollers, conversion of dried detergents to powders or flakes, and packaging of finished products.

§ 417.181 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

§ 417.182 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.03	.01
Surfactants	.03	.01
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.03	0.01
COD	.15	.05
TSS	.03	.01
Surfactants	.03	.01
Oil and grease	.03	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.183 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.184 [Reserved]

§ 417.185 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.02	0.01
COD	.10	.05
TSS	.02	.01
Surfactants	.02	.01
Oil and grease	.02	.01
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the manufacture of drum dried detergents subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows:

For those operations in which more than 25 percent of the annual production is represented by final products having a COD to BOD5 ratio of 4.0 to 1.0 or greater, the COD shall be limited to 0.15 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by COD to BOD5 ratio of 4.0 to 1.0 or greater and 0.30 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by COD to BOD5 ratio of less than 4.0 to 1.0. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 128.131, other pollutants in the process waste waters from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

Subpart S—Manufacture of Detergent Bars and Cakes Subcategory

§ 417.190 Applicability; description of the manufacture of detergent bars and cakes subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from operations associated with the manufacture of detergent bars and cakes, including, but not limited to, drying, milling, plodding, stamping and packaging.

§ 417.181 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart:

(a) Except as provided below, the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

(b) The term "anhydrous product" shall mean the theoretical product that would result if all water were removed from the actual product.

(c) The term "surfactant" shall mean those methylene blue active substances amenable to measurement by the method described in "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes," 1971, Environmental Protection Agency, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, page 131.

§ 417.192 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	2.10	0.70
COD	9.90	3.30
TSS	.60	.20
Surfactants	1.50	.50
Oil and grease	.06	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	2.10	0.70
COD	9.90	3.30
TSS	.60	.20
Surfactants	1.50	.50
Oil and grease	.06	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.193 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations: Maximum for any 1 day	Effluent limitations: Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	2.70	1.35
TSS	.20	.10
Surfactants	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	2.70	1.35
TSS	.20	.10
Surfactants	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.194 [Reserved]

§ 417.195 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart:

Effluent characteristic	Effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed—
	Metric units (kilograms per 1,000 kg of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	2.70	1.35
TSS	.20	.10
Surfactants	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	
	English units (pounds per 1,000 lb of anhydrous product)	
BOD5	0.60	0.30
COD	2.70	1.35
TSS	.20	.10
Surfactants	.40	.20
Oil and grease	.04	.02
pH	Within the range 6.0 to 9.0.	

§ 417.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the manufacture of detergent bars and cakes subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except for § 128.133. Subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128, process waste water pollutants from a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart may be discharged to publicly owned treatment works.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 417]

SOAP AND DETERGENT MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Application of Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Existing Sources to Pretreatment Standards for Incompatible Pollutants

Notice is hereby given pursuant to sections 301, 304 and 307(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the Act) 33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 and 1317(b); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; Pub. L. 92–500, that the proposed regulation set forth below concerns the application of effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources to pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants. The proposal will amend 40 CFR Part 417—Soap and Detergent Manufacturing Point Source Category, establishing for each subcategory therein the extent of application of effluent limitations guidelines to existing sources which discharge to publicly owned treatment works. The regulation is intended to be complementary to the general regulation for pretreatment standards set forth at 40 CFR Part 128. The general regulation was proposed July 19, 1973 (38 FR 19236), and published in final form on November 8, 1973 (38 FR 30982).

The proposed regulation is also intended to supplement a final regulation being simultaneously promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) which provides effluent limitations guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources within the soap manufacturing by batch kettle, the fatty acid manufacturing by fat splitting, the soap manufacturing by fatty acid neutralization, the glycerine concentration, and glycerine distillation, the manufacture of soap flakes and powders, the manufacture of bar soaps, the manufacture of liquid soaps, the oleum sulfonation and sulfation, the air-SO_3 sulfation and sulfonation, the SO_3 solvent and vacuum sulfonation, the sulfamic acid sulfation, the chlorosulfonic acid sulfation, the neutralization of sulfuric acid esters and sulfonic acids, the manufacture of spray dried detergents, the manufacture of liquid detergents, the detergent manufacturing by dry blending, the manufacture of drum dried detergents and the manufacture of detergent bars and cakes subcategories of the soap and detergent manufacturing point source category. The latter regulation applies to the portion of a discharge which is directed to the navigable waters. The regulation proposed below applies to users of publicly owned treatment works which fall within the description of the point source category to which the guidelines and standards (40 CFR Part 417) promulgated simultaneously apply. However, the proposed regulation applies to the introduction of incompatible pollutants which are directed into a publicly owned treatment works, rather than to discharges of pollutants to navigable waters.

The general pretreatment standard divides pollutants discharged by users of publicly owned treatment works into two broad categories: "compatible" and "incompatible." Compatible pollutants are generally not subject to pretreatment standards. (See 40 CFR 128.110 (State or local law) and 40 CFR 128.131 (Prohibited wastes) for requirements which may be applicable to compatible pollutants). Incompatible pollutants are subject to pretreatment standards as provided in 40 CFR 128.133, which provides as follows:

> In addition to the prohibitions set forth in section 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works by a major contributing industry not subject to section 307(c) of the Act shall be, for sources within the corresponding industrial or commercial category, that established by a promulgated effluent limitations guidelines defining best practicable control technology currently available pursuant to sections 301(b) and 304(b) of the Act; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall be correspondingly reduced for that pollutant; and provided further that *when the effluent limitations guidelines for each industry is promulgated, a separate provision will be proposed concerning the application of such guidelines to pretreatment.* (Emphasis italicized.)

The regulation proposed below is intended to implement that portion of § 128.133, above, requiring that a separate provision be made stating the application to pretreatment standards of effluent limitations guidelines based upon best practicable control technology currently available.

Questions were raised during the public comment period on the proposed general pretreatment standard (40 CFR Part 128) about the propriety of applying a standard based upon best practicable control technology currently available to all plants subject to pretreatment standards. In general, EPA believes the analysis supporting the effluent limitations guidelines is appropriate to support the application of those standards to users of publicly owned treatment works. However, to ensure that those standards are appropriate in all cases, EPA now seeks additional comments focusing upon the application of effluent limitations guidelines to users of publicly owned treatment works.

Sections 417.15, 417.25, 417.35, 417.45, 417.55, 417.65, 417.75, 417.85, 417.95, 417.105, 417.115, 417.125, 417.135, 417.145, 417.155, 417.165, 417.175, 417.185 and 417.195 of the proposed regulation for point sources within the soap and detergent manufacturing category (December 26, 1973; 38 FR 35250), contained the proposed pretreatment standard for new sources. The regulation promulgated simultaneously herewith contains §§ 417.16, 417.26, 417.36, 417.46, 417.56, 417.66, 417.76, 417.86, 417.96, 417.106, 417.116, 417.126, 417.136, 417.146, 417.156, 417.166, 417.176, 417.186, and 417.196 which state the applicability of standards of performance for purposes of pretreatment standard for new sources.

A preliminary Development Document was made available to the public at approximately the time of publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking and the final Development Document entitled "Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Soap and Detergent Manufacturing Point Source Category" is now being published. The economic analysis report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Soap and Detergent Manufacturing," (December 1973) was made available at the time of proposal. Copies of the final Development Document and economic analysis report will continue to be maintained for inspection and copying during the comment period at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. Copies will also be available for inspection at EPA regional offices and at State water pollution control agency offices. Copies of the Development Document may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the economic analysis report will be available for purchase through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

On June 14, 1973, the Agency published procedures designed to insure that, when certain major standards, regulations, and guidelines are proposed, an explanation of their basis, purpose and environmental effects is made available to the public (38 FR 15653). The procedures are applicable to major standards, regulations and guidelines which are proposed on or after December 31, 1973, and which either prescribe national standards of environmental quality or require national emission, effluent or performance standards or limitations.

The Agency determined to implement these procedures in order to insure that the public was provided with background information to assist it in commenting on the merits of a proposed action. In brief, the procedures call for the Agency to make public the information available to it delineating the major environmental effects of a proposed action, to discuss the pertinent nonenvironmental factors affecting the decision, and to explain the viable options available to it and the reasons for the option selected.

The procedures contemplate publication of this information in the FEDERAL REGISTER, where this is practicable. They provide, however, that where such publication is impracticable because of the length of this material, the material may be made available in an alternate format.

The Development Document referred to above contains information available to the Agency concerning the major environmental effects of the regulation proposed below. The information in-

cludes: (1) The identification of pollutants present in waste waters resulting from the manufacture of soaps and detergents, the characteristics of these pollutants, and the degree of pollutant reduction obtainable through implementation of the proposed standard; and (2) the anticipated effects on other aspects of the environment (including air, subsurface waters, solid waste disposal and land use, and noise) of the treatment technologies available to meet the standard proposed.

The Development Document and the economic analysis report referred to above also contain information available to the Agency regarding the estimated cost and energy consumption implications of those treatment technologies and the potential effects of those costs on the price and production of soaps and detergents. The two reports exceed, in the aggregate, 100 pages in length and contain a substantial number of charts, diagrams and tables. It is clearly impracticable to publish the material contained in these documents in the FEDERAL REGISTER. To the extent possible, significant aspects of the material have been presented in summary form in the preamble to the proposed regulation containing effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards and pretreatment standards for new sources within the soap and detergent manufacturing category (38 FR 35250; December 26, 1973). Additional discussion is contained in the analysis of public comments on the proposed regulation and the Agency's response to those comments. This discussion appears in the preamble to the promulgated regulation (40 CFR Part 417) which currently is being published in the rules and regulations section of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The options available to the Agency in establishing the level of pollutant reduction obtainable through the best practicable control technology currently available, and the reasons for the particular level of reduction selected are discussed in the documents described above. In applying the effluent limitations guidelines to pretreatment standards for the introduction of incompatible pollutants into municipal systems by existing sources in the soap and detergent manufacturing category, the Agency has, essentially, three options. The first is to declare that the guidelines do not apply. The second is to apply the guidelines unchanged. The third is to modify the guidelines to reflect: (1) Differences between direct dischargers and plants utilizing municipal systems which affect the practicability of the latter employing the technology available to achieve the effluent limitations guidelines; or (2) characteristics of the relevant pollutants which require higher levels of reduction (or permit less stringent levels) in order to insure that the pollutants do not interfere with the treatment works or pass through them untreated.

As fully described in the Development Document, the process waste waters in all but four of the subcategories (manufacture of spray dried detergents, manufacture of liquid detergents, detergent manufacturing by dry blending, and manufacture of drum dried detergents) contain similar types and amounts of constituents. These constituents are organics, solids, and inorganics including nutrients, and they are all treatable by biological treatment methods. In the opinion of EPA, suitable design and capacity can be provided for a publicly owned treatment works to account for these discharges. Accordingly, the first option should be applicable and the guidelines should not apply to operations in the subcategories (soap manufacturing by batch kettle, fatty acid manufacturing by fat splitting, soap manufacturing by fatty acid neutralization, glycerine concentration, glycerine distillation, manufacture of soap flakes and powders, manufacture of bar soaps, oleum sulfonation and sulfation, air-SO_3 sulfation and sulfonation, SO_3 solvent and vacuum sulfonation, sulfamic acid sulfation, neutralization of sulfric acid esters and sulfonic acids, and manufacture of detergent bars and cakes) subcategories of the soaps and detergents industry which discharge to publicly owned treatment works.

In the four subcategories enumerated above the process waste waters may contain excessively high levels of refractive organic materials in addition to the other constituents. The refractive organics are such that excessive amounts will interfere with the performance of publicly owned treatment works by inhibiting the biota of the treatment works or passing through the works unreduced. In this regard, EPA has found that excessive amounts of refractive organics are manifest when the COD to BOD_5 ratio exceeds 4.0 to 1.0 which can easily occur if extensive in-plant housekeeping is not practiced. Consequently, in the opinion of EPA option three should apply with respect to COD if the COD to BOD_5 ratios exceed 4.0, in which case guidelines should apply for COD for the subcategories (manufacture of spray dried detergents, manufacture of liquid detergents, detergent manufacturing by dry blending, and manufacture of drum dried detergents) which discharge to publicly owned treatment works.

Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments in triplicate to the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Mr. Philip B. Wisman. Comments on all aspects of the proposed regulations are solicited. In the event comments are in the nature of criticisms as to the adequacy of data which are available, or which may be relied upon by the Agency, comments should identify and, if possible, provide any additional data which may be available and should indicate why such data are essential to the development of the regulations. In the event comments address the approach taken by the Agency in establishing pretreatment standards for existing sources, EPA solicits suggestions as to what alternative approach should be taken and why and how this alternative better satisfies the detailed requirements of sections 301, 304 and 307(b) of the Act.

A copy of all public comments will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

In consideration of the foregoing, it is hereby proposed that 40 CFR Part 417 be amended to add §§ 417.14, 417.24, 417.34, 417.44, 417.54, 417.64, 417.74, 417.84, 417.94, 417.104, 417.114, 417.124, 417.134, 417.144, 417.154, 417.164, 417.174, 417.184 and 417.194. All comments received on or before May 13, 1974, will be considered.

Dated: April 2, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Acting Administrator.

Part 417 is proposed to be amended as follows:

1. Subpart A is amended by adding § 417.14 as follows:

§ 417.14 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.12 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

2. Subpart B is amended by adding § 417.24 as follows:

§ 417.24 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.22 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works, except in compliance with such limitations.

3. Subpart C is amended by adding § 417.34 as follows:

§ 417.34 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.32 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

4. Subpart D is amended by adding § 417.44 as follows:

§ 417.44 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.42 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

5. Subpart E is amended by adding § 417.54 as follows:

§ 417.54 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.52 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

6. Subpart F is amended by adding § 417.64 as follows:

§ 417.64 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.62 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

7. Subpart G is amended by adding § 417.74 as follows:

§ 417.74 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.72 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

8. Subpart H is amended by adding § 417.84 as follows:

§ 417.84 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.82 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

9. Subpart I is amended by adding § 417.94 as follows:

§ 417.94 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.92 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

10. Subpart J is amended by adding § 417.104 as follows:

§ 417.104 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.102 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

11. Subpart K is amended by adding § 417.114 as follows:

§ 417.114 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.112 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

12. Subpart L is amended by adding § 417.124 as follows:

§ 417.124 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.122 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

13. Subpart M is amended by adding § 417.134 as follows:

§ 417.134 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.132 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

14. Subpart N is amended by adding § 417.144 as follows:

§ 417.144 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.142 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

15. Subpart O is amended by adding § 417.154 as follows:

§ 417.154 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.152 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment and the following limitation on COD, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

For those operations subject to this subpart in which more than 25 percent of the annual production is represented by final products with a COD to BOD5 ratio equal to or greater than 4.0 to 1.0, the COD shall be limited to 2.5 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production representing final products characterized by a COD to BOD5 ratio equal to or greater than 4.0 to 1.0 and 8.0 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by a COD to BOD5 ratio of less than 4.0 to 1.0.

16. Subpart P is amended by adding § 417.164 as follows:

§ 417.164 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

(a) For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.162 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment and the following limitation on COD, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

(b) For those operations subject to this subpart in which more than 25 percent of the annual production is represented by final products with a COD to BOD5 ratio equal to or greater than 4.0 to 1.0, the COD shall be limited to 1.0 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production representing final products characterized by a COD to BOD5 ratio equal to or greater than 4.0 to 1.0 and 4.0 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by a COD to BOD5 ratio of less than 4.0 to 1.0.

17. Subpart Q is amended by adding § 417.174 as follows:

§ 417.174 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

(a) For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.172 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment and the following limitation on COD, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

(b) For those operations subject to this subpart in which more than 25 percent of the annual production is represented by final products with a COD to BOD5 ratio equal to or greater than 4.0 to 1.0, the COD shall be limited to 0.25 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production representing final products characterized by a COD to BOD5 ratio equal to or greater than 4.0 to 1.0 and 0.50 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by a COD to BOD5 ratio of less than 4.0 to 1.0.

18. Subpart R is amended by adding § 417.184 as follows:

§ 417.184 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

(a) For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.182 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment and the following limitation on COD, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

(b) For those operations subject to this subpart in which more than 25 percent of the annual production is represented by final products with a COD to BOD5 ratio equal to or greater than 4.0 to 1.0, the COD shall be limited to 0.15 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production representing final products characterized by a COD to BOD5 ratio equal to or greater than 4.0 to 1.0 and 0.30 kg/kkg of anhydrous product for that portion of the production represented by final products characterized by a COD to BOD5 ratio of less than 4.0 to 1.0.

19. Subpart S is amended by adding § 417.194 as follows:

§ 417.194 Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources.

For the purpose of pretreatment standards for incompatible pollutants established under 40 CFR 128.133, the effluent limitations guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 417.192 above shall not apply and, subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 128 concerning pretreatment, process waste water from this subcategory may be introduced into a publicly owned treatment works.

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